

3.5: Function Operations

“I WILL...

Determine the sum, difference, product, and quotient of functions.

Determine domains of functions and composite functions.”

I. Operations

- A. To add/subtract functions you must _____.
- B. To multiply functions and divide functions, _____ properly with _____.
- C. The domain for $+$, $-$, \times will be the same but division may be different.
- D. To determine the domain you may recall:
 - A. In a fraction, _____.
 - B. In a square root, _____.
 - C. Otherwise it is all real numbers. $(-\infty, \infty)$

II. Composite Functions

- A. Determine what is substituted
- B. Take the _____ function and replace it
- C. Take the _____ function and bring it down
- D. _____ with the leftover variable
- E. Simplify the expression
- F. **Notation:** They may give you $f(g(x))$ or $(f \circ g)$. They mean the same thing.

III. Model Problems

Ex 1: If given $f(x) = 3x^2 + x$ and $g(x) = 4x - 2$, solve $(f + g)(x)$	Your Turn: If given $f(x) = 3x^2 + x$ and $g(x) = 4x - 2$, solve $(f - g)(x)$
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<p>Ex 2: If given $f(x) = \sqrt{2x}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$, solve $(fg)(x)$</p>	<p>Your Turn: If given $f(x) = \sqrt{2x}$ and $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4}$, solve $(f/g)(x)$</p>	
<p>Ex 3: If given $f(x) = 4x$ and $g(x) = 2 - x$, solve $f(g(x))$</p>	<p>Ex 4: If given $f(x) = 4x$ and $g(x) = 2 - x$, solve $g(f(x))$</p>	<p>Ex 5: If given $f(x) = 4x$ and $g(x) = 2 - x$, solve $f(f(x))$</p>
<p>Your Turn: If given $f(x) = 4x$ and $g(x) = 2 - x$, solve $g(f(2))$</p>		<p>Ex 6: If given $f(x) = 4x$ and $g(x) = 2 - x$, solve $g(g(3))$</p>

<p>Ex 7: If given $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 1$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{x-3}$, solve $(g \circ f)(-2)$</p>	<p>Ex 8: If given $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 1$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{x-3}$, solve $(g \circ f)(x)$</p>	<p>Your Turn: If given $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 1$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{x-3}$, solve $(f \circ g)(x)$</p>
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Page 196: 1-29 EOO, 1, 9, 21 no need to label domain

Exercises 3.5

In Exercises 1–4, find $(f + g)(x)$, $(f - g)(x)$, $(g - f)(x)$, and their domains.

1. $f(x) = -3x + 2$ $g(x) = x^3$
2. $f(x) = x^2 + 2$ $g(x) = -4x + 7$
3. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $g(x) = x^2 + 2x - 5$
4. $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ $g(x) = x^2 + 1$

In Exercises 5–7, find $(fg)(x)$, $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)$, and $\left(\frac{g}{f}\right)(x)$.

5. $f(x) = -3x + 2$ $g(x) = x^3$
6. $f(x) = 4x^2 + x^4$ $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 4}$
7. $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$ $g(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$

In Exercises 15–18, find the indicated values, where $g(t) = t^2 - t$ and $f(x) = 1 + x$.

15. $g(f(0)) + f(g(0))$
16. $(f \circ g)(3) - 2f(1)$
17. $g(f(2) + 3)$
18. $f(2g(1))$

In Exercises 19–22, find the rule of the function $g \circ f$ and its domain and the rule of $f \circ g$ and its domain.

19. $f(x) = x^2$ $g(x) = x + 3$
20. $f(x) = -3x + 2$ $g(x) = x^3$
21. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$
22. $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x + 1}$ $g(x) = x^2 - 1$

In Exercises 23–26, find the rules of the functions ff and $f \circ f$.

23. $f(x) = x^3$
24. $f(x) = (x - 1)^2$
25. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
26. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x - 1}$

In Exercises 27–30, verify that $(f \circ g)(x) = x$ and $(g \circ f)(x) = x$ for the given functions f and g .

27. $f(x) = 9x + 2$ $g(x) = \frac{x - 2}{9}$
28. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 1}$ $g(x) = x^3 + 1$
29. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} + 2$ $g(x) = (x - 2)^3$
30. $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5$ $g(x) = \sqrt[3]{\frac{x + 5}{2}}$

In Exercises 31–36, write the given function as the composite of two functions, neither of which is the identity function, $f(x) = x$. (There may be more than one possible answer.)

31. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 2}$
32. $g(x) = \sqrt{x + 3} - \sqrt[3]{x + 3}$
33. $h(x) = (7x^3 - 10x + 17)^7$

In Exercises 8–11, find the domains of fg and $\frac{f}{g}$.

8. $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
9. $f(x) = x + 2$ $g(x) = \frac{1}{x + 2}$
10. $f(x) = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ $g(x) = \sqrt{3x + 4}$
11. $f(x) = 3x^2 + x^4 + 2$ $g(x) = 4x - 3$

In Exercises 12–14, find $(g \circ f)(3)$, $(f \circ g)(1)$, and $(f \circ f)(0)$.

12. $f(x) = 3x - 2$ $g(x) = x^2$
13. $f(x) = |x + 2|$ $g(x) = -x^2$
14. $f(x) = x^2 - 1$ $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$